



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

judicial decision and the principle of legislation qualifying and controlling proprietorship in and the utilization of inland waters. In delineating the respective dependence of certain public interests and private rights upon industrial conditions and social needs coincident with an arid climate, Mr. Kinney touches upon a theme of somewhat greater interest to economists than may appear from the caption of his work. In devoting quite a thousand pages to the economic aspects of irrigation institutions, he makes a valuable contribution to economic literature. In the opinion of the reviewer, the development and utilization of the natural resources of the West affords a suggestive hypothesis for reconstruction, or at least restatement, of prevailing tenets of economic theory in the matter of land rent and land valuation. Again, the sphere in which official supervision may legitimately be exercised in the direction of productive industry has expanded to a significant degree in this irrigation country which constitutes approximately forty per cent of the national area, excepting Alaska and the insular possessions.

RALPH H. HESS.

University of Wisconsin.

Smuggling in the American Colonies at the Outbreak of the Revolution with Special Reference to the West Indies Trade. By WILLIAM S. McCLELLAN. David A. Wells Prize Essay No. 3. (New York: Moffat, Yard and Company. 1912. Pp. xx, 105. \$1.00.)

This essay was awarded the David A. Wells prize in political science at Williams College in 1911. Mr. McClellan describes the character of American colonial trade and the restrictions to which it was subjected by English commercial policy between 1660 and 1760. He concludes that the Navigation Acts and other restraints only slightly, if at all, interfered with the normal growth of colonial trade, and therefore caused but little smuggling. The Molasses Act of 1733, however, was designed to abolish a trade of vital importance to North America. Violations of this law receive chief attention in the essay. The government's attempt to suppress smuggling from 1760 on, combined with the effort to obtain a revenue from the trade to the foreign West Indies, created bitter resentment. The purpose of the writer is to show how a disturbance of the economic situation served to bring to the surface and develop the more deeply seated political

and constitutional tendencies toward secession from the empire. As he did not have access to the English archives he contributes no new facts to our knowledge of illicit trade. A more concrete and exhaustive history of smuggling remains to be written from the abundant manuscript materials in the British Public Record Office.

FRANK W. PITMAN.

Yale University.

The Relations of Pennsylvania with the British Government 1696-1765. By. WINFRED TREXLER ROOT. Publications of the University of Pennsylvania. (New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1912. Pp. iv, 422. \$1.50.)

This volume is the most substantial contribution that has been made thus far to the history of the colonies from the Anglo-American point of view. Its scope is so much wider than its title indicates that in many respects it may be looked upon as an adequate introduction to the larger relations of the colonies as a whole to the British government, for its author in preparing to present the place of Pennsylvania in the imperial scheme has rightly felt called upon to expound at some length the character of the British system of control and to outline with some elaborateness the principles according to which the British government acted. On this account the work should appeal to all who are interested in colonial history and its problems. Such problems inevitably present themselves in different forms and under different guises according to the individual peculiarities of each colony, but at bottom the issues at stake were much the same in all and the results formed part of a common movement making for independence. The value of Dr. Root's contribution lies not only in its thoroughness and impartiality, sure witnesses to the author's zeal for a complete marshaling of the facts and freedom from local bias and patriotic prejudice, but even more in the admirably balanced treatment, whereby that which is general is made specific by embodiment in the local affairs of the colony and that which is local is interpreted in the light of the British plan of empire.

The work deals with all aspects of the subject, welding into a symmetrical whole activities that were economic, legal, and religious, as well as those that were political and constitutional. One important chapter is devoted to the colony's attitude toward the difficult problem of defense. Naturally the commercial and